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bought at a department store for \$1.98. This was doubled and sewed down the center of the head from the middle of the forehead to the nape of the neck. The result is that it can be combed and braided in the most approved hospital style.

Finished, the doll has many advantages. First it is much lighter than the ordinary dummy and can be handled with less effort both on the part of the instructor and the student. For this reason alone it would be worth the cost and the trouble of making, since it would prove of decided advantage in the practice work of the new pupil. Second, it can be used for all manner of baths, from a cleansing one to a tub. Third, it stands stupes, poultices and all manner of external applications nicely. It can also be given a hypodermic injection, and it is possible to use it for dry cupping if a piece of dental rubber is pinned snugly over its chest. Fourth, it makes a good subject for bandaging and can be put into any position, knee-chest and Sims, included.

The pattern for the doll is being sold, the proceeds being devoted to the Teachers College Alumni Scholarship Fund.

*New York.*

HELEN LILLIAN BRIDGE.

#### LETTERS FROM NAVY NURSES

##### IV

DEAR EDITOR: The break of three months in my letters has been filled with numerous and sad experiences. There was no heart for writing of our life and work while dear Miss C. was ill. It seemed incredible that one of our number should be stricken with typhoid fever; the first case in the Islands since 1901. Our anxiety is allayed, however, and our comrade is convalescing. She was a good patient and she will always testify to the gentle ministrations of the Chamorro nurse who assisted in caring for her. Every one has been most kind and considerate and we have realized that trouble draws us nearer one another. Doubtless Miss C. will return to the States as soon as she is able to travel, and we are expecting the energetic member to leave this field of nursing by the next transport. I shall be left to welcome the relief nurses, and again witness the phases of adjustment common to all new arrivals.

Mrs. T., our three-hundred-pound patient, made a splendid recovery from her operation. She has gone to her home and will be waited upon by her little Chamorro maid to whom we taught many acts of attention which will be useful, in the future, to mistress and maid. Mr. T. is our devoted friend and has placed his services at our command. The good manners of these Islanders should often give us pause. No instruction of this kind is necessary as such manners emanate from kindness of heart, the foundation of all good breeding, regardless of color of skin. In contrast of size to Mrs. T., we have had two of our American Colony as patients, slender young women with typical American temperaments. They were adventurous horse-women, who came croppers, resulting in shock and painful bruises.

One of our native nurses has "finished" and has gone to her home to care for a sister. This sister, one of our patients (tuberculosis), insisted upon going home so soon as she felt better. The improvement will not be permanent, I fear, as the natives shut their houses tight at night to keep out evil spirits, and years of training will be required to overcome this deeply rooted superstition.

Each added convenience to our equipment gives us spasms of joy, unknown to those who pursue the even tenor of their way in well-equipped hospitals. The

carpenter is helping us by making lockers for soiled linen, bed pans and cleaning gear. The work, though progressing slowly, is well done and these additions are not temporary, but will wear well. This, alas, is not true of the linen. The methods of laundresses, with the help of stones for wash boards, are not conducive to long life of cotton fabrics and we have ceased to be pleased by the picturesqueness of "native women, at the brook, washing [clothes." We are more inclined to grow a bit morose at the sight.

A mild typhoon is visiting us to-day and has necessitated the postponement of the tennis tournament and has also prevented the S.S. Supply from receiving her quota of guests for dinner. When we went home to luncheon we found Juan, our cook, using my trunk rope to tie the china closet: in explanation he said, "Mam—closet not good, earthquake come, dishes break." My comment that our china would fare less hardly from the earthquake than from his careless fingers left him unmoved; he continued to be the smiling self-satisfied Juan, pleased with his forethought. Of course the memory of the earthquake of 1902 is vivid. This does not surprise those of us who have viewed the terrible hole near the leper colony, which bears testimony of the severity of that visitation.

The temperament which enables one to take up the task of the moment, to do one's best and leave the result, without wasting mental vitality in regretting or repining, is the temperament for success and happiness in our tropical service. But, really, are not these the attributes for success regardless of place or calling? There is but little difference where one works out the problems of life; it is the training that counts. Even in this out-of-the-world corner the good results of discipline and system are recognized and deeply appreciated. The editorial in a JOURNAL of recent date is one that all of us would do well to "read, learn and inwardly digest."

Our knowledge of the language of the Island increases, but our communication with native nurses and patients depends more on the language of signs. Our hands now obey our minds with marvellous rapidity and our gestures are no longer stiffly made. I am even losing much of the facial immobility which made me a subject for good natured jesting at our former station. Smiles are much more frequent and here, as in all other places, we find that a sense of humor is the leaven which leaveneth the whole trouble, and which makes life enjoyable under any conditions.

*U. S. Naval Station, Guam.*

E. L.